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## BOOK NOTES

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*Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research.* Vol. IX, Part 1, 700 p.; Vol. X, Part 1, p. 701-1332; Vol. XI, 1024 p. New York, Am. Soc. for Psych. Research, 1915-1917.

These three ponderous volumes appear to be all studies of the same person. The first volume embodies the study of W. F. Prince, Ph. D. The second volume continues his study, ending with the twelfth chapter on the records of automatic writing. In the third and largest volume (dated August, 1917) Dr. Hyslop writes two long chapters, one introductory and the other on the examination of hypotheses, detailed record, etc. Beginning with page 867 Dr. Hyslop discusses another case, the Patison case. An extremely elaborate index is appended.

*An elementary laboratory course in psychology.* By HERBERT SIDNEY LANGFELD and FLOYD HENRY ALLPORT. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co. (c. 1916). 147 p.

The authors here aim to describe the experiments in such a manner that students who have had only an introductory course in psychology can perform them without further assistance, in a half course of five hours a week, with simple instruments. In general they should be performed by the entire class in one room; they must not be too hard, must present the essential features in method and important facts, and it should be possible to get clear-cut results capable of interpretation by the students, and the experiments should not be too fatiguing.

*Understanding Germany.* By MAX EASTMAN. New York, Mitchell Kennerley, 1916. 169 p.

Part I discusses the anti-German hate, the characterizing nations, Nietzsche, something to hate; Part II, the only way to end war, what is patriotism and what shall we do with it, the business cost, war psychology and international socialism, pacifists, two kinds of war, the uninteresting war, a news story from Europe.

*The control of hunger in health and disease.* By ANTON JULIUS CARLSON. Chicago, University of Chicago Press (c. 1916). 319 p.

Carlson summarizes in this volume the work on the stomach carried out at the Hull Physiological Laboratory in Chicago during the past four years, with special reference to hunger and appetite. He has tried to present his digest in the light of the entire biological and clinical literature on the subject, hoping that it may encourage more intensive work on hunger and appetite control, especially in the field of clinical mechanism. The seventeen chapters discussed here, together with the reports of his extraordinary case constitute perhaps the most important contribution to the physiology of hunger and digestion since the ancient case of St. Martin whom it somewhat resembles.

*The causation and treatment of psychopathic diseases.* By BORIS SIDIS. Boston, Richard G. Badger, (c. 1916). 418 p.

In its make-up this is an exasperating book. The type is none too clear, nor the paper too good, the front edge is ragged and uncut, and in our attempts to cut it the paper tears.

Sidis is possessed with the idea that functional neuroses are not congenital but results of defective education in early child life, a view which is natural, if not necessary, for everyone engaged in therapy. It is the attitude also of hope that appeals to patients, parents and friends. We may well hope it is true. The author appears not to make any serious attempt to add substantially to his own theories or conclusions. He still believes in hypnoidization, and his chapters on psychopathic fears and the psychophysis substratum, the impulse of self-preservation, the law of reversion, embryonic personality, the sources of psychopathies:—these are all interesting.

*Mental examination of two thousand delinquent boys and young men.* By M. L. BEANBLOSSOM. Jeffersonville, Indiana Reformatory, 1916. 23 p.

The author concludes that imprisonment tends to accentuate abnormalities as well as mental eccentricities. There is a relation between the kind of crime and the type of intelligence. One's vocation or the absence of it is indicative of the type of intelligence. Barring the criminal by accident or mishap, we can say in general that all have the same sort of defects, although these are often so recondite that they are hard to get at.

*A manual of nervous diseases.* By IRVING J. SPEAR. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 1916. 660 p.

The large divisions of this work are as follows: Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System; Examination of the Patient; Diseases of the Peripheral Nerves; Diseases of the Muscular System; Diseases of the Spinal Cord; Diseases of the Brain; Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord; Diseases of the Nervous System without Pathologic Findings; Neurosis Characterized by Spasmodic Muscle Contractions; Diseases Due to Perversion of Secretion of the Ductless Glands; Diseases Due to Disturbances of the Vasomotor System; Trophoneuroses; Unclassified Disorders.

*Mentally deficient children; their treatment and training.* By G. E. SHUTTLEWORTH and W. A. POTTS. 4th ed. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son and Co., 1916. 284 p.

This is an amplified fourth edition of a work published in 1895 which is too well known for detailed review. It covers the history of the subject, treats especially of defective and epileptic children, methods of special instruction, physiological classification, the forms of mental deficiency, etiology, diagnosis, prognosis, psychopathies of puberty and adolescence, medical examination, treatment, education, industrial and moral training. The merit of the book is as a compend rather than as an original contribution.

*A brief history of panics and their periodical occurrence in the United States.* By CLEMENT JUGLAR. Third edition, translated and edited with an introduction and brought down from 1889 to date by DeCourcy W. Thom. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916. 189 p.

Panics continue to appear as usual but are less severe since 1890. They will never cease but must be abated slowly, as medicine abates disease. This history is entirely pragmatic, giving the bald facts about each panic and attempting very little in the way of generalization.

*Problems of religion; an introductory survey.* By DURANT DRAKE. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co. (c. 1916). 425 p.

This book is divided into three parts, historical, going back to the Greeks, Buddhists, Jews, devoting a chapter to Jesus Christ, the founding of the Church, early Christianity, later Christianity and Mohammedanism; 2nd, psychological, treating the God of experience, sacrifice and sin, salvation, conversion and atonement, faith and prayer, religious love and peace, the essence of religion, and the Christian religion. The last part is philosophical and treats the theological method and the scientific spirit, the interpretation of the Bible, miracles, creation and design, interpretation of religious experience, pragmatic arguments, the counter-attack on science, problem of evil, immortality, and faith.

*The relations of general intelligence to certain mental and physical traits.* By CYRUS D. MEAD. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 76. New York, 1916. 117 p.

Summing up this study of children's perception and memory, the author concludes that normal children are better at each age than defectives and girls better than boys in perception, although sexes differ less with the feeble-minded; that "schoolable" mentally defective children of sixteen or eighteen are not much better in these powers than normal children of eight. Defective children are at the very lower end of a larger distribution curve for children in general; and the best mental powers defectives are likely to bring to school are perception and memory.

*How to learn easily; practical hints on economical study.* By GEORGE VAN NESS DEARBORN. Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1916. 227 p.

The chapters here are, Economy in Study; Observation and the Taking of Notes; Educative Imagination; Books and Their Educative Use; Is Your "Thinker" in Order? Examination-Preparedness.

*The war and humanity; a further discussion of the ethics of the world war and the attitude and duty of the United States.* By JAMES M. BECK. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916. 322 p.

This is a work of seven chapters, as follows: The "Distress of Nations"; The Submarine Controversy; The Case of Edith Cavell; The Foreign Policy of President Washington; "Where There Is No Vision"; America and the Allies; The Vision of France.

*The purpose of education.* By ST. GEORGE LANE FOX PITT. Cambridge, University Press, 1916. 144 p.

Fox examines educational problems in the light of recent psychological research, printing a letter-preface from Émile Boutroux. The chief topics discussed are human personality, emotion and instinct, character versus reputation, incentives to effort, economics, specialization, multiplex environment, religions, ideals and the twice-born, the production of the ideal, and lessons of the war.

*Ventilation in relation to mental work.* By E. L. THORNDIKE, W. A. MCCALL and J. C. CHAPMAN. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 78. New York, 1916. 83 p.

*Measurements of some achievements in arithmetic.* By CLIFFORD WOODY. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 80. New York, 1916. 63 p.

*Completion-test language scales.* By MARION REX TRABUE. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 77. New York, 1916. 118 p.

*Adjustment of school organization to various population groups.* By ROBERT ALEXANDER FYFE McDONALD. Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 75. New York, 1916. 145 p.

*Mortality statistics. 1914.* Fifteenth annual report of the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Sam. L. Rogers, Director. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1916. 714 p.